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of cases he evidently misunderstands or misinterprets Ratzel's words. If this may be excused in one who probably never worked with the originator of anthropogeography, there is nothing that will acquit him of the charge of unfairness in attacking a man in 1905 for what he said in the first edition of his book more than twenty years ago, when in the second edition, of 1899, a great percentage of the very passages on which the criticism is based had been *omitted*. As to obscurity of expression and triteness of style, sentences like these: "*Horde* is the relation of reciprocity between space and the group of people who live on it," or "Wherever man lives, he lives on a certain space. But this space becomes a living space only by his living on it. There would be no living space if nobody lived on it, and there would be no living without a space on which to live," do not prove that the author's style is free from the defects which he blames in others. He will oblige his readers if in a second edition he spares them the unpleasant task of working their way through pages and pages of disparaging remarks in order to get what valuable material is imbedded in them, especially in the first two chapters, and he will serve his own interest best of all by thus enabling us to give him full credit for his work without having first to overcome the disgust caused by his way of presenting it.

M. K. G.

**Natur und Arbeit. Eine allgemeine Wirtschaftskunde von Prof.**

**Dr. Alwin Oppel.** Two vols. With numerous illustrations, plates, and maps  
Leipzig and Vienna, Bibliographisches Institut, 1904. (Pr., M. 20.)

Another of the beautiful "popular" handbooks published by the Bibliographical Institute. It may be called a compendium of economics in the broadest conception of the word, and will prove a most valuable source both of instruction and reference for anybody able to read German. It contains, first, a discussion of the natural foundations of economic development, giving brief treatises on general geology, minerals, soils, the principles of oceanography and climatology, the vegetable and animal kingdoms, and the general principles of the economic progress of man; secondly, a history of economics, in which the economical stages of all ages and nations, from primitive man to the eighteenth century, are reviewed; and thirdly, the products, industries, and commerce of the nations of the present, which occupy the second part of the first and the whole of the second volume. While the conditions of the country in and for which the book was written are naturally given a large part of the book, it is far from being only a commercial geography of Germany, and readers of any nationality will find it an excellent source of brief information on the essential features of their own country in regard to the topics treated. The illustrations—those in the text as well as the coloured plates—are fully up to the reputation of the publishers, and the maps present in themselves a complete atlas of commercial and economic geography. The book ought to be given a place in the library of every commercial high school whose course stands for more than mere mechanical drill in the theory and practice of business.

M. K. G.

**Canada in the Twentieth Century By A. G. Bradley.** xii and 428 pp.,

Map, 50 Illustrations, and Index. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1904. (Price, \$4.)

We have seen no book that gives so good a picture of Canada and Canadian life as is found in this work. The development of the Dominion has been remarkably rapid in the past few years, and inquiries have been made for a book of this general character. We are glad the want is supplied at last. Of recent

books, Lumsden's is perhaps more thorough than this one in its treatment of the wheat and ranch regions of western Canada, but practically all of it is devoted to these prairie lands. Fraser's book is a panoramic view of the Dominion from sea to sea, giving the essence of many things but with briefest treatment of each topic. Every page of Mr. Bradley's work gives solid information in very readable form, and it treats of the whole Dominion excepting the maritime provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. But it is not overladen with data. There is much practical information which the immigrant may need, for example, that is not found in these pages. Little is told of the history, geography, or politics of the country, but the author, in no superficial manner, devotes himself to the life of all parts of the land and the conditions amid which the people are working out their problems. The illustrations are characteristic. The map should be revised for the next edition to insert the two new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and to show the present extent of railroad-building.

The wheat lands of the West, of course, cannot always be over-cropped; and to keep them in a high degree of fertility, the author thinks that the farmer will ultimately have recourse to turning under green crops, as clover does not seem to flourish in that region.

**The Native Races of South Africa.** By George W. Stow. Edited by George McCall Theal. xvi and 618 pp., 22 Illustrations, Map, and Index. Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., Lim't'd, London, 1905.

The author lived in South Africa from 1843 until his death, over twenty years ago. His widow sold the manuscript of this book to Miss Lucy C. Lloyd, who herself had devoted many years to the study of the Bushman race. Other work prevented her from giving the manuscript the care needed for its publication, and in 1904 she submitted it to Dr. Theal, who was convinced upon reading it that no production of such value upon the native races of South Africa had yet appeared. Several authorities on the races of South Africa have expressed high opinion of its importance.

The author drew a detailed and accurate picture of the mode of life, physique, beliefs, and environment of these primitive hunters, who were in the Stone age when Europeans first saw them, though, long before, some of the tribes had developed remarkable illustrative ability. The wall paintings of the Bushmen show many of the animals of South Africa more accurately than the drawings of European animals made by the European cave men. A considerable number of Mr. Stow's illustrations are in colours, showing the wall paintings, carved work, implements, rock chipping, etc., of the Bushmen and other tribes.

While a large proportion of the book deals with the Bushmen and their former life, a great deal of the valuable material relates to the Hottentots and their hybrids, the Damaras, and especially the great Bechuana, or Basuto section of the Bantu peoples. The author gives an interesting account of one of the strangest events in South African history—the invasion of the Mantati cannibals, who came down on South Africa from the northeast, sparing no human being in their way. The first missionaries had then reached the Bechuana country from the south, and they enabled the tribes among whom they had settled to make a successful stand against the invaders, who finally turned back to the unknown regions from which they came.

All the tribes of whom Mr. Stow writes in this book have to-day been more or less modified by their intercourse with the whites. It is fortunate that these